



NO. 23.—VOL. II.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

ON A REDUCTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR.

FOR "THE MAN."

RESPECTED MR. EDITOR—Permit me, as one of your many applauding readers, to express to you the delight I experience at perceiving that numbers of the intelligent mechanics and working men of our great Republic are desirous of emulating the working men of Great Britain in effecting that most desirable object, second in importance only to the extinction of a fraudulent paper currency, a reduction of the oppressive term of from 10 to 11 hours' labor for a day's work. There is not, I am assured, any one circumstance of reform that would conduce more to the improvement and general happiness of society, in this and other countries, than the shortening of the working man's day's labor by two to three hours, and making it to consist of 8 hours. The intellectual, the moral, the social, and political considerations in favor of this object are so numerous and pressing, that if I had time, and could leisurely devote myself to the development of them, I should write not a letter, but a volume. It is a subject of vital importance as respects human happiness, and the onward march of improvement. Democratic Republicanism, good, and excellent, and blessed, though it be, does not necessarily imply the perfection of human society—much wrong is still experienced within its sacred pale—much internal improvement is yet wanting; and many of its parts require to be adjusted to each other. As long as the great majority of the industrious bees of the political hive are here, as well as in Europe, retained, or held to work the present excessive number of hours, no matter by what malign system or influence it be, so long will they be retained in comparative ignorance, discomfort, and poverty, and all the nameless evils in their train.

To the man whose dependance is solely on his labor, time is every thing; and he cannot be too careful of it or of the rate of compensation for which he gives it. The cupidity and selfishness of employers in general have too long demanded a greatly excessive proportion of the 24 hours for a day's work, which is in all respects injurious to the individual. If the poor and oppressed, but gallant working men of Great Britain, surrounded as they are by armies of soldiers, a numerous and disciplined police, and a priesthood clothed with civil authority; if these men have the daring hardihood to declare that they will not only be represented in Parliament, but that they will not work longer than 8 hours for a day's work, how should the comparatively free and unembarrassed American working citizen feel on the same point? How proudly should not he disdain to work longer than his oppressed brother in Great Britain, who has ever, as it were, a bayonet ready to be pointed at him on one side, or a crozier to strike him to the earth on the other, if he prove himself too bold in the cause of natural right.

How different is the situation of the working citizens of America, with no earthly power to oppose them; their own *ascertained and united will* being omnipotent on the point; and with a benign frame and system of government which proffer to them every rational enjoyment at the price of moderate labor, which should surely be well within the European exaction both as to time and quantity. In truth, the glaring and discreditable inconsistency that an American day's labor should equal, and in some cases exceed, a European day's labor, added to the consideration that we have fewer holidays or festivals than any other Christian nation, should be reformed forthwith, or made one of the first subjects of consideration of the Trades' Union when properly organized.

I trust that parsimony and avarice do not form leading traits of our national character; and that the demon of individual gain will soon be compelled to abate in his demands on the working man's labor, his health, his welfare, his social usefulness, and his

happiness. Some of the wisest and best of mankind have said, and I believe Dr. Benjamin Franklin was one of them, that were human society properly put together, four hours' labor per day would suffice for the supply of all our wants and enjoyments, and if so, surely that must be a most imperfect and immature state of things, in which between two and three times four hours are required to obtain only a subsistence, apart from all the refinements and elegancies of life, which are altogether unattainable by the working man. Let us, however, anticipate a national improvement in this respect,—when he shall become a more intellectual, influential, and happy member of society,—by giving a less absorbing portion of his time to the mere pecuniary gains of others, and thus acquire a degree of moral elevation, of social utility, and consequent enjoyment to himself, and all connected with him, unknown before.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
REGULUS.

New York, 8th June, 1834.

P. S. Let me add, that the continually advancing use of machinery and consequent contraction of manual labor, and diminution of its value, which is again immensely depreciated by a fraudulent paper currency, constantly operating to maintain all the necessities of life at the highest speculation paper prices; this state of things, let me say, has long demanded the most steadfast consideration of working men, and dictates a contraction of the hours of labor as a necessary mode of compensation and equitable reaction, and the importance of which in all political and social respects, renders the measure on every account as desirable as it would be beneficial.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

OF THE

TRADES' UNION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

When a number of individuals associate together in a public manner for the purpose of promoting their common welfare, respect for public opinion, the proper basis of a republican form of government, under which they associate, requires that they should state to their fellow citizens, the motives which actuate them, in adopting such a course.

Now we, the Delegates of the General Trades' Union of Boston and its vicinity, deploring the humiliating state of degradation, into which the producing or working class of other countries are reduced; and fearing that in our own beloved country, unless timely arrested, the same unhappy state of society will finally prevail. We already behold the wealthy fast verging into aristocracy, the laboring classes into a state of comparative dependance, and considering that this is owing to the want of union, among Mechanics and Working Men, and to their apathy and indifference in almost entirely resigning to the non-producers, the business of legislation.

We, therefore, by and with the advice of our constituents, do declare that our object in thus uniting is to give to the producing or working classes their just standing in society, by constitutional, peaceable and legal means. We expressively disavow and denounce any tendency to disorganization or anarchy. We will accomplish our objects by promoting among the working class intelligence, morality, good feelings to each other, and a just sense of their rights and duties as citizens.

With the Fathers of our Country, we hold that all men are created free and equal; endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and we hold, that to secure to each individual, the possession of those rights, should, and ought to be the principal object of all legislation; consequently, that laws which have a tendency to raise any peculiar class above their fellow citizens, by granting special privileges, are contrary to and in defiance of those primary principles.

We hold, that labor, being the legitimate and only

real source of wealth, and the laboring classes the majority and real strength of every country, their interest and happiness ought to be the principal care of Government, and any laws which oppose or neglect those interests ought not to exist.

Our public system of Education, which so liberally endows those seminaries of learning, which from peculiar circumstances, are only accessible to the wealthy, while our common schools (particularly in the country towns) are so illy provided for, that few who can afford to pay for their children at a private school will send them to the public one. Thus even in childhood, the poor are apt to think themselves inferior. The youth of genius is discouraged—he beholds the higher branches of learning placed out of his reach, he exerts himself but to acquire the mere rudiments of education, the science of government and legislation he leaves to the more favored children of fortune, and thus perpetuates those distinctions which give to wealth an undue ascendancy.

The militia laws by their unequal operation, have become quite odious to the people, placing the whole burthen on the working class, while the rich are exempted by paying what, in proportion to the property they have to defend, is a mere trifle. It shall always be our pride to support a well organized Militia, but we protest against the principal of taxing the Working Man as a fine, to the amount of six days earning, while his wealthy neighbor does not pay to the amount of one. We contend that if personal service is not given, the fine should be in proportion to the delinquent's income.

We consider the creating of so many chartered incorporation, by our legislature, to be dangerous to our liberties, and incompatible with the spirit of our free institutions; we look on them as calculated gradually to reduce the working class to a state of vassalage and dependance.

We hold that it is the right of workmen, and a duty they owe to each other, to associate together and regulate the price and terms of labor, and we consider the use by our opponents of the word combination, making it synonymous with insurrection, a gross perversion of language.

To secure the working class fair remuneration and prompt payment for their labor, shall be with us a primary object. We hold that according to the immutable principles of justice the debts of actual labor should take precedence of all others, and unreasonably delaying to pay a mechanic's bill ought to subject the defaulter to legal damages.

Now we as representatives of the Trades' Union, do pledge ourselves to each other, to use our utmost efforts, to support the principles of our Union, and to obtain for the working class that standing in the community to which their usefulness entitles them. Let it not be said that we are exciting the poor against the rich. We seek not to excite the passions of any we appeal to their understandings we invite a calm, a thorough, and a candid investigation of our motives; and trusting in the justice of our cause, we persevere in it with undiminished zeal, until we behold our young men aspiring to the character and title of virtuous and intelligent mechanics, as the most certain means to obtain the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens.

CHOLERA.—The Stanton Spectator states that the Rev. James L. Marshall, of Kentucky, who was on his way to attend the General Assembly at Philadelphia, was attacked with Cholera at Gayandotte, and died in twelve hours. This is the first case of cholera that has occurred in the place.

Arrogance is the obstruction of wisdom.—Dion.
One part of knowledge consists in being ignorant of such things as are not worthy to be known.—Crates.

Wise men, though all laws were abolished, would lead the same lives.—Aristophanes.

Knowledge without education, is but armed injustice.—Horace.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.

COMMERCE.—The following excellent remarks under this head are from the last Pittsburgh (Pa.) American Manufacturer:

"It is an undeniable fact, that more goods have been sent to the western country this season than at any previous one whatever; and what is surprising in these times of talked distress, the merchants from the West, who have made purchases of goods in the East, have paid more cash in hand on said purchases than they were previously in the habit of doing. We know that the panic makers would give as a reason for the payment in cash—that as credit was generally injured, the goods in question could not be had at all without immediate payment. This may be true—but then it would follow, if there was no money in possession of the merchants of the West, of course no goods could have been purchased. So the effect of the panic system, after all, has been not to destroy the existence of money, (for that it could not do,) but to destroy measurably the credit system, and substitute a cash paying system. A better effect could not have followed a better cause. Community in general are, so far as their own interests are concerned, too prone to fall in with what we denominate a credit system—but which might possibly be more properly termed the robbing system. To get into debt appears to be the aim of half the people—to get out of debt the aim of scarcely any one. The scriptural text of "owe no man," is perverted in practice to "owe every man," and the laws against usury from the same high source, are practically disregarded. What an age we live in! Look at it as we may; view it in all its bearings—it is nothing more nor less than the age of money hunting. Formerly money was an incident to life—a something and a nothing; it was something so far as mere convenience of trade was considered—it was nothing so far as the happiness or prosperity of society was concerned. Now it is every thing. It is meat and drink, houses and lands, respectability and popularity. In fine, all bow to it, at whatever hazard. "Get money" is the motto, "honestly if thou canst—but—get it." But have a care, citizens! No country is safe where such a feeling predominates. When the love of money has absorbed that of country; when dollars and cents are weighed against rights and liberties; when mercenary advantages rise superior to equality of privileges; when, in a word, the desire of wealth has swallowed patriotism, the days of our republic are numbered. The love of gain, if it is encouraged, will ever absorb and destroy the noble feelings of man. Of yore it made an Apostle of religion sell his God, and his own hope of Heaven. Shall it not at present make those who feel it sell their own rights, and their country's liberties? All candid men will answer, if it is not restrained, it will."

¶ We are happy to learn that there is some probability that the Bankers who have now control of the Common Council will do at least one good thing while in office; that they will put an end to the piratical practice of having a Fourth of July Aldermanic Blow Out at the expense of the people.

¶ According to the Paterson Courier, the late Mechanics' Bank of that place borrowed money to enable them to carry on their fraud a little longer, and then attempted to get clear of the debt so contracted by the plea of usury. "This attempt," says the Courier, "is disgraceful in the extreme, and adds another stigma to the general character of Banking institutions."

The locusts are dying off in great numbers at Baltimore. They have not yet committed any damage to the herbage or fruit.

TRADES' UNION.—There appears to be a great deal of warm feeling between some of our Master Workmen and their men. We have a word for each of them, and a word for both. To the Masters we say, get your work done as cheap as you can—to the men we say, get the highest wages you can, but at the same time recollect, the "Experiment" has placed it out of the power of the employers to give you all full work, at full wages.

To both we say, that if you do not all join, and put an end to the "Experiment," you will soon have no work to quarrel about, and that you would really be quarrelling for nothing.—*Mer. Adv.*

There is an error in the above which does not tell well for the writer's knowledge of Political Economy. Instead of having "no work," should the "Experiment" go on, the mechanics will only have less work, but they will get more for it. If the "Experiment" go on, hard Jackson money will take the place of the counterfeit money of the Bankers; the Bankers (who are at least 60,000 strong) would no longer be able to live without labor, they would have to come to it, and, consequently those who now labor extra to support them would have to labor so much less. When people take a fancy to living without meat, drink, and clothing, they will have "no work," but that will not be till after the "Experiment" has been fully tested.

¶ The Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer gives the following account of the interesting marriage ceremonial at Otaheite between Capt. Spooner, of Newport, and Miss Kingatara Oruruth, of Otaheite. The account is derived from the Otaheitan correspondent of the Intelligencer:—

"The bride, Miss Kingatara Oruruth," says our correspondent, "is the daughter of Demstrifrgwomdamfr, one of the chiefs of the island, and is connected with most of the noble families of the kingdom. She is about sixteen years of age, of a bright mahogany color, with her cheeks tattooed in the most lovely manner, and her ears slit in a style peculiarly fascinating. Her eyes are large, and of a greenish color. Her lovely form, which was almost six inches tall, was gracefully enveloped in an old blanket, and during the performance of the matrimonial rites, the fair bride stood before her happy lover modestly engaged in masticating a sugar cane. The young lady is said to be highly accomplished, and delighted the company assembled on this solemn occasion, by an exhibition of her superior skill in swimming. The bridegroom is a hearty mariner of Newport. He was elegantly dressed for the occasion, in a blue jacket and white trowsers. He swore that the lovely Kingatara alone was fit to share the hammock of a Yankee sailor; and said that if the masters complained that he was unskilful in his business—whaling—they could not deny that his wife, at least, is a whaler."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSION—JUNE 9th.—*Mathew W. McChesney* was convicted upon a charge of forgery. The prisoner was formerly a leather dealer, in Spruce street, and previous to this charge against him, maintained an excellent standing as a merchant. The charge upon which the prisoner was indicted, is of forging an endorsement upon a check for \$614 30 upon Benjamin Marsh, which was presented at the Bank and refused. Marsh was notified of the refusal, and was called upon by Mr. John Rankin, of Pearl street. Marsh told Rankin that he would see Mr. Chesney concerning the check, concealing from the former that he knew it to be a forgery. The prosecutor had several interviews with the prisoner at his house, in Brooklyn; the latter acknowledged that he had forged the endorsement, but denied that he had been concerned in other forgeries with which he had been charged. Marsh told him that if he had committed such a crime he would not remain in the country a single hour. Mr. Marsh first knew of the forgery on the 20th of December, and on the 6th of January following, the prisoner suddenly left the city for New Orleans, where he arrived in February. Information arriving there of his transactions in this city, he was arrested and imprisoned, and brought here by Messrs. Have and Sparks, upon a requisition from the Governor of New York. Previous to his going away, it was discovered that the prisoner had forged upon Mr. Gerard Hopkins to the amount of \$10,000. He will be sentenced on Saturday.—*Times.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Shepley presented a memorial of which the following is stated as the tenor:

"He said he had a distress memorial, signed by a single individual, which he desired should be read. The memorial was signed by Seth Pitts, a soldier of the revolution, who stated that he did not wish to die until he had atoned for an error that he was forced into, without knowing what he was about; and requested that his name might be erased from a memorial sent to the Senate. He had signed a petition, urging Congress to have the deposits restored, and the Bank rechartered, when, in truth, he was opposed to the corporation; thought the Secretary of the Treasury right in the direction that his duty admonished him to give in removing the public funds from the Bank; and felt it to be his duty to correct an error, which would relieve him from a load of sin, which would be burdensome to carry across Jordan."

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ewing, from the majority of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made a report, condemning the administration of the Department, and closing with resolutions censuring the officers engaged in that office. Mr. Grundy presented a counter report from the minority of the Committee. Mr. Southward moved to print fifteen thousand extra copies of the reports, which was opposed by Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Wright asked the yeas and nays. The motion to print was then adjourned till the next day. The Senate took up the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, relative to adjourning on the 20th instant, which was concurred in. Mr. Poindexter's bill, naming an earlier period than usual for the assembling of Congress at their next session, was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 9.

The day was devoted to the reception of memorials. Mr. Polk made an attempt to have the appropriation bill taken up, which he said was of more importance than the presentation of memorials and the hearing of speeches on an old and tried subject. The vote however on his motion to suspend the rules setting the day apart for memorials was not sustained by the requisite majority of two thirds, it being 113 to 66. Mr. Wise made a long speech on his resolutions denying the principles of the Protest, and asserting the unlimited power of Congress over the public moneys, and he was followed by Mr. Peyton, who replied to the various positions of Mr. Wise, and concluded by moving the amendment heretofore offered by him, denying that the President had assumed "upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws," but that he has acted in conformity to both: and affirming that the Senate, by their passing a solemn censure upon the Executive, had infringed upon the rightful and legitimate powers and prerogatives of the House of Representatives. After some discussion the resolutions both of Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton were laid upon the table.

A SINGULAR CHAP.—Yesterday forenoon, at the police office, as the venerable magistrate was gently reclining in his seat, with spectacles thrown up to the top of his high, round forehead—his face creased and mantled over with the smile of conscious integrity—a well dressed man, to appearance about twenty five, entered the office in great haste, and quite out of breath, stepped to the bar, doffed his hat, and with a low bow addressed his honor thus:—"Your honor?" "What, sir," replied the magistrate, as he pulled down his spectacles, and instinctively took up his pen—expecting, probably, that a "deed of dreadful note" had been committed within the jurisdiction of the court over which he has so long, and so satisfactorily presided. "Your honor," continued the agitated individual, "I wish I could either live or die." "Well which of the two would you make choice of?" returned, the magistrate, "O, I guess I'll die," said the stranger with the utmost gravity. "Very good," said the magistrate, "go right out into the Park and die." The fellow coolly put on his hat, and making a low bow, turned upon his heel and walked out of the office, amidst the half suppressed laughter of all present.—*Sun.*

THE POLES.—There was to be a meeting in the Old Common Council Room Boston, on Monday evening, in aid of the Poles.

FOR "THE MAN." WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Sir—In this age of reform, those that take the most active part in it, should scrutinize well the national school at West Point. It is an institution, the constitutionality of which, has been often questioned, almost as much as that of the U. S. Bank. They should not overstep an institution of so much importance to the people. It is evident that the people consider, from what has been expressed, the West Point Military School as not only unnecessary, but mischievous to the pure principles of Democracy. As a late writer says respecting military virtues, "In consequence of a misdirection of public notions, by attaching notions of honor to military achievements, three wars have probably been occasioned, where there otherwise would have been but one. To talk of the 'splendors of conquest' and the 'glories of victory,' to extol those who 'fall covered with honor in their country's cause, is to occasion the recurrence of wars, not because they are necessary, but because they are desired.' It is therefore obvious, that the young men coming from such an institution as West Point, where nought but military honors are praised, entertain a desire to signalize themselves in the art of war. To minister to the popular notions of glory is to encourage needless wars. But there is something more, besides encouraging wars or tumults. The institution has deviated from the principle upon which was established, EQUALITY, and has substituted *partiality* and *favoritism*. In my humble opinion, it is a mere hot bed for raising aristocracy, a plan for generating sinecures and pensioners.

A SEMINARIAN.

The following list gives the number of passengers that have arrived at this port since the first of January, 1834, to June 4th:

January, - - - - -	420	May, - - - - -	9653
February, - - - - -	460	June, - - - - -	809
March, - - - - -	1454		
April, - - - - -	3959		16,753

LOTTERIES.—We are glad to see a morning journal inviting the attention of its readers to the open violations of law which are practised in this city by the dealers in foreign lottery tickets. There are shops in Broadway where the business is carried on as openly as it was before the law forbidding it was enacted. There is a shop under the very nose of the Common Council, within pistol shot of the wooden Justice on the cupola of the City Hall. We trust some public spirited individual will possess himself of the proper evidence to convict one of these public cozeners and stool pigeons to allure the unwary into the worst kind of gambling; and we trust that the heaviest penalty of the law will be visited upon him in order to give some solemnity and weight to an enactment which now seems to be considered a mere dead letter.—*Post*.

COUNTRY BANK NOTES.—The plan which the commercial community have so long and so unitedly desired, is in a fair way of being accomplished. If it is accomplished, a most unreasonable and vexatious tax of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS upon the business of the city will be annulled, and our currency be placed on a footing of security which it has never before enjoyed.—*Jour. of Com.*

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Tuesday.—*E. W. Smith* was again put to the bar, and his trial for stabbing Lancaster Odell continued. Strenuous efforts were made by Odell's counsel, Mr. Western, to convict him of stabbing with *malice prepense*, or intent to kill, but this part of the charge could not be substantiated. He was found guilty of assault and battery under aggravated circumstances.—*Trans.*

THE SHADDOCK contains generally thirty-two seeds, two of which only will produce Shaddockes; and these two it is impossible to distinguish: the rest will yield, some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit, and in short all the varieties of the orange; but until the trees are actually in bearing, no one can guess what the fruit is likely to prove, and even then, the seeds that produce shaddockes, although taken from a tree remarkable for the excellence of its fruit, will frequently yield only such as are scarcely eatable.—*Lewis's Journal*.

If a young woman is worth having for a wife, some man that is worth having for a husband, will find her out.

"OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION'S GONE."—A well known character, named *Antoine Malapar*, made his appearance at the Police Office yesterday. He looked as dingy as if he had been born on the coast of that name. He was erst known to the community as connected with the Marble Manufacturing Company, by which he lost whatever reputation he had previously possessed, and, ultimately, every cent of his money. He said that his name was up, and that being immortalized, he might as well lie down and die—as to the when, where, and how, he was perfectly indifferent, except that he wished, like the immortal Cæsar, to

—entertain his fate,
And die with decency;—

for which purpose he requested Justice Lowndes to give him a shirt, he being at present minus that nether garment—stating that, though he came naked into the world, he should not like, after he had "shuffled off this mortal coil," to have it remarked that he had quit the stage without a decent shirt upon his back. "If you won't oblige me in this particular," said he, "clap me into a coffin right away, and bury me in Potter's Field." Mr. Lowndes sent him to the Alms House.—*Transcript*.

Parson A. belonged to a temperance society, all total abstinence men; one of his friends had strange misgivings of the minister's cold water propensities. "Pray, Mr. A," said he, "what is meant by *total abstinence*?" "Why," answered the shrewd clergyman, with a sly sneer, "it means *not too drink so fast as to choke yourself*."

Moore says, that, in the Malay language, the same word expresses women and flowers; if so, it is the prettiest compliment ever paid the sex, not that any one of them will be grateful for it, for who cares for a general compliment more than a general lover?

ASTHMA.—The Newark Daily Advertiser states, that an intelligent gentleman, who is subject to the asthma, relieves the paroxysms by inhaling the fumes of burning paper, which has been saturated with a solution of saltpetre in water, and afterwards dried.

It is sufficiently well learned that knows how to do well, and has power enough to refrain from evil.—*Cicero*.

It is better to be unborn than untaught; for ignorance is the root of misfortune.—*Plato*.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and beasts by nature.—*Cicero*.

To know and not be able to perform, is doubly unfortunate.—*Solon*.

MARRIAGES.

June 6, Mr. David Louderback, to Miss Elizabeth A. Stevens, both of this city.

June 9, at Teller's Villa, near Fishkill Landing, by B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., the Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, Rector of St. Anna's Church, and Trinity Church, Fishkill, to Margaret Schenck, daughter of the late Isaac Depeyster Teller.

DEATHS.

June 10, Don Cepriano Camara, a native of Castile, Spain, aged 38 years.

June 10, of palsy, Mrs. Mary Ann Tyler, widow of the late Joseph Tyler, formerly of the Park Theatre, aged 79.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Copia, Hoyt, Newport, Wales, April 22.
Ship Chancellor, Hsley, Messina, 50 days.
Br. brig Mary, Moss, Sunderland 49 days.
Brig Clinton, Cole, Georgetown, D. C.
Brig Merida, Bonney, Newcastle, Eng. May 4.
Brig Zealand, Keating, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Lion, Chadwick, Newbern, 8 days.
Schr. Charles, Brower, Charleston, 6 days.
Schr. Camilla, Kelly, Norfolk, 3 days.
Schr. Bold Commander, Derick, Norfolk.
Schr. Select, Matthews, Richmond.
Schr. Union, Douglass, Plymouth, N. C. 8 days.
Schr. Seneca, Hall, Virginia.

CLEARED.

Ships Robert Ker, (Br.) Morrison, Liverpool; Mark Away, Fisher, Chy Point, Va.; Henry Clay, Davis Boston; Barques Pantheon, Drummond, Norfolk; William Glen Anderson, (Br.) Dobson, St. John N. B.; Briggs Iris, (Br.) McKechnie, Bay of Chaleur; John Bartlett, Chamberlain, Wilmington N. C.; Sarah Fleming, (Br.) Brown, London—Schr. Edward Vincent Latham, Celeste, Cole, Balt.; Boston, Baxter, Philad.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

At Market this day, 640 head of Beef Cattle, including 70 left over last week; about 500 were taken, averaging 7 cts—the very good at 7½—a few pair of extra were taken at 7½, and for Common 6½; do. Inferior at 6 cts.

SHEEP and LAMBS—From 600 to 700 were brought to market and disposed of at prices varying from \$3 to \$4½, and for Lambs \$1.25 to \$3 each.

HAY—Sales from the stand at 62½ cts pr 100 lbs.—*Jour. of Com.*

Levi Spragg, instead of Edgar Doxey, should have been called upon to pay for papers taken from this office. Doxey paid honestly for all he had, and his name was published by mistake. Benjamin Mayfield is also invited to call and pay for his papers.

Our carrier who now supplies the 6th and 14th Wards with "The Man," wishes to dispose of part of his route, as the ground is too much for him to go over with the number of subscribers he has at present.

We have no regular carrier yet for the Eighth Ward. On all other routes in the city, those who wish to receive "The Man" may be regularly served by leaving their names at the office.

We are now endeavoring to establish a route in the Eighth Ward, and shall feel obliged to those in that district who are receiving it if papers, if they will give the carrier the names of any persons among their acquaintance who may wish to receive it.

*The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 per cent.	
2000 do.	
5000 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my17 tf

TWO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer. Look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 55; Burgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 33; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$3 per 100 pounds. N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2t

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

KNOWLEDGE AND INDUSTRY.—The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge, and to enable Useful Industry to obtain its just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, New York.

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, \$0 02
SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition.) 64

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted), on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N. H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.) 184

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale. 184

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. 20

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY AND BANKING in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. \$1 00

Most of the above works are for sale by the quantity at a liberal discount from the retail prices, which are given. Orders from the country (with directions as to the means of forwarding the books) promptly attended to. my17

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall at corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish a best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. my19 M

THE POPE AND THE SULTAN.

(Translation of a popular German song.)

The pope, he drinks the best wine,
He quaffs the goblet's foam;
I wish his joyous luck was mine,
And I was Pope at Rome!

But, no—there is a thing forgot,
No wife can cheer his home;
Ah, that must be a cheerless lot—
I'd not be pope at Rome.

The Turks, they have the prettiest wives,
The custom just suits me;
Their sultans lead such glorious lives,
A sultan I would be!

But, no—for thus the prophet says,
"Believers drink no wine;"
The Mussulman the law obeys,
Their creed can ne'er be mine.

Not sultan, nor the pope, alone,
Can know what pleasure is;
Oh, could I but be both in one,
That would be perfect bliss!

SOURCES OF LIGHT AND HEAT.—The principal and obvious sources of heat and light are the sun, electricity, mechanical action, change of physical condition, change of chemical condition, and organic action. The sun is the most obvious and unvarying source from which both heat and light are communicated to our earth. The nature of the sun, however, and the mode in which that wonderful supply of heat and light is maintained are quite unknown to us, and will probably always remain so. Electricity is another source of heat and light, which are developed at the moment of the equilibrium of the two energies; and some of the most intense degrees of heat and light that have been produced have sprung from a galvanic apparatus. The sudden condensation of air is likewise a source from which heat and light are often both extricated, on principles that it will not perhaps be difficult to understand from what has been stated. The extrication of heat by percussion and condensation appears to be limited, but its extrication by friction appears to be boundless; that is, so long as friction is kept up, will heat continue to be extricated, but whence the heat is derived does not appear to be capable of satisfactory explanation, unless we suppose a perpetual decomposition and recombination to take place, which is not improbable. Another fertile source from which heat is derived, is the physical change of condition which bodies are constantly undergoing in nature, as for example, the conversion of gases into liquids, of liquids into solids, &c., by taking advantage of which conversions we can accumulate heat at will, as for instance by the condensation of steam. When these physical changes, however, are associated with chemical changes, as is very often the case, the most striking effects are produced. Of this kind are all the phenomena of combustion, the most common source of artificial heat; and which consists of nothing more than the rapid chemical union of certain bodies with others, and generally with the principle termed oxygen. Nearly allied to chemical action, and perhaps identical with it, is the extrication of heat by organic changes, or what is termed animal heat; a subject we shall have to consider in a future part of this volume.—*Prout's Bridgewater Treatise.*

DRAWING.—One of the greatest difficulties in drawing landscapes, is to delineate the perspective correctly. If the proportions of a design are not correct, the patience of the tyro is exhausted, and his task is given up as hopeless. Notwithstanding, perspective has been reduced to mathematical rules, yet they are too formidable to be encountered by the common scholar. The following experiment, while it obviates all the difficulties we have enumerated, will be found to produce the correct outlines of any object, and is easily tried:—Take a thin solution of Gum Arabic and spread it upon the surface of a pane of glass. When dry, it may be fixed in such a position that the object to be drawn, can be seen through it; then take a finely pointed pencil and trace the outlines of the intended object on the glass, exactly as they appear. This skeleton of the design may be transferred to paper, by making the outlines darker with ink, and placing the paper over it.—*Hempstead Inquirer.*

It is no shame for a man to learn that he knoweth not, whatever age he be.—*Isocrates.*

GREAT LENS IN ONE PIECE.—At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, three splendid polyzonal lenses were exhibited by permission of the Commissioners of the Northern Light Houses. One of them was made at Paris, another in London, and the third was received from Newcastle. The diameter of the outer zone of two of those lenses is two feet six inches, and that of the London instrument is three feet. The focal distance is about three feet. A single Argand burner was placed in the focus of one of the lenses, but the effect was feeble, as this instrument requires a powerful light. By exposing it to the rays of the sun, it suddenly melts pieces of copper and other metals placed in its focus. The Newcastle lens is made of one piece of highly polished glass. Buffon, nearly a century ago, first suggested the idea of a polyzonal burning glass; but the construction of this instrument has till now been considered beyond the skill of the artist, and the method of building them in pieces was afterwards suggested and practised both in this country and in France. Messrs. Cookson, however, the plate glass makers of Newcastle, have at length triumphed over the difficulties which so long retarded the execution of Buffon's project. Mr. Stevenson, on the part of the Light House Board, only stipulated that the lenses which they were employed to make should be built in the manner prescribed in France.—*London News Monthly.*

GEOGRAPHY ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. j2

CHESTER'S AMERICAN CABBAGE.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—W. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices. Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual. my24 W. H. SWEET.

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying anything with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufactory have sucking bottoms constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sucking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sucking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention on is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful, as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufactory. my24

GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309 1/2 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital.—Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice. Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated. N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. my19tf



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AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—now conducted, on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charles Town, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows: Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers. The Splendid Example of England. Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others. Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl. A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, deformed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester. Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widowers.

Dr. Thackeray's account of factory children stunted, &c. Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.

National Wealth and National Glory! A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them. Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

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Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$13 a month, "according to strength."

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Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories. Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became lion. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal." The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Medford, Mass.

Sample of independent voting. Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. my11

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00

Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75

Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 25

Roosevelt's "Money," "Collecting Domestic Industry," &c. 25

DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanager & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. my24

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCREIST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attend to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch, surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. my24

TO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTY THOUSAND, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

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JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! j2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

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